

Amendment to the Claims:

Please enter the following amendments as reflected in the listing of the claims hereinafter.

Listing of Claims:

1. (cancelled)
2. (cancelled)
3. (cancelled)
4. (cancelled)
5. (cancelled)
6. (cancelled)
7. (cancelled)
8. (cancelled)
9. (cancelled)
10. (cancelled)
11. (cancelled)
12. (cancelled)
13. (previously presented) A method of minimizing the production of one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products in a reaction process wherein a polyunsaturated olefin is reacted in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst to form as a product, by-product, or intermediate product a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an α,β -unsaturated aldehyde, the minimization method comprising conducting the reaction process with a triorganophosphine ligand having a ligand cone angle greater than 135° or a pKa of less than 8.3, under process conditions sufficient to minimize the formation of phosphonium ion ligand

degradation product(s) such that the rate of ligand usage is less than about 2 grams ligand per liter reaction fluid per day.

14. (cancelled)

15. (cancelled)

16. (cancelled)

17. (cancelled)

18. (cancelled)

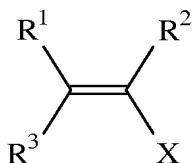
19. (cancelled)

20. (cancelled)

21. (cancelled)

22. (original) A process of reverting a phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products back to triorganophosphine ligand(s), the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products being capable of reversion to useful triorganophosphine ligand and comprising an adduct of a triorganophosphine ligand and a conjugated functionalized olefin comprising an α,β -unsaturated aldehyde; the reversion process being conducted in a reversion step separate from the process of forming the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product and comprising, treating a reaction product fluid containing the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a combination thereof, under conditions sufficient to revert the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product or mixture of such products back to triorganophosphine ligand or mixture of triorganophosphine ligands.

23. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the conjugated functionalized olefin is represented by the formula:



wherein X is formyl; and wherein each R¹, R², and R³ is independently selected from hydrogen and C₁₋₆₀ monovalent hydrocarbon radicals, with the proviso that at least one of R¹, R², or R³ is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical.

24. (cancelled)

25. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the conjugated functionalized olefin is 2-pentenal or a conjugated unsaturated fatty aldehyde.

26. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the triorganophosphine ligand is selected from the group consisting of tri-isopropylphosphine, tri-isobutylphosphine, tri-t-butylphosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine, cyclohexyldi-n-butylphosphine, tri(*o*-methylphenyl)phosphine, dimethylphenylphosphine, methyldiphenylphosphine, dicyclohexylphenyl-phosphine, triphenylphosphine, the sulfonated salts of the aforementioned phosphines, and any combination thereof.

27. (previously presented) The process of Claim 22 wherein the inert gas is selected from nitrogen, helium, argon, methane, carbon monoxide, steam, and mixtures thereof; and wherein the reversion process is conducted at a temperature greater than about 50°C and less than about 150°C.

28. (original) The process of Claim 22 wherein the synthesis gas CO/H₂ comprises a molar ratio from 10/1 to 1/10.

29. (cancelled)

30. (previously presented) The process of Claim 22 wherein the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product comprises an adduct of a triorganophosphine ligand and 2-pentenal; and (a) the reaction product fluid is treated with an inert gas selected from nitrogen, helium, argon, carbon monoxide, methane, and steam, under conditions sufficient to volatilize 2-

pentenal and cause reversion of the ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand; or (b) the reaction product fluid is treated with a source of hydrogen under conditions sufficient to hydrogenate 2-pentenal to pentanal and/or pentanol, thereby reverting the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand; or (c) wherein the reaction product fluid is treated with a source of synthesis gas under conditions sufficient to hydroformylate 2-pentenal, thereby reverting the phosphonium ion ligand degradation product back to triorganophosphine ligand.

31. (cancelled)

32. (cancelled)

33. (original) An integrated process for carbonylation of a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof comprising (a) contacting a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof with carbon monoxide in the presence of hydrogen, and in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and free triorganophosphine ligand, under process conditions sufficient to prepare a reaction product fluid comprising a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, one or more reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products including an α,β -unsaturated aldehyde and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products capable of reversion to useful ligand; (b) treating the reaction product fluid from step (a) with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a mixture thereof under conditions sufficient to revert the one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products back to triorganophosphine ligand; (c) feeding the reaction product fluid taken from step (b), now containing reduced amounts of phosphonium ion ligand degradation products, to a vaporizer or an extractor for separation into a first phase containing reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products and a second phase containing transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand; and (d) recycling the second phase from step (c) containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand back to reaction process step (a).

34. (original) An integrated process for carbonylation of a polyunsaturated olefin or a mixture thereof comprising (a) contacting a polyunsaturated olefin or mixture thereof with carbon monoxide in the presence of hydrogen, and in the presence of a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and free triorganophosphine ligand, under process conditions sufficient to prepare a reaction product fluid comprising a transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, one or more reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products including an α,β -unsaturated aldehyde, and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products capable of reversion; (b) feeding the reaction product fluid from step (a) to a vaporizer or an extractor for separation into a first phase containing reaction products, by-products, and/or intermediate products, and a second phase containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, and one or more phosphonium ion ligand degradation products; (c) treating the second phase from step (b) containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst, optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, and phosphonium ion ligand degradation products with an inert gas, hydrogen, synthesis gas, or a mixture thereof under conditions sufficient to revert the phosphonium ion ligand degradation products back to triorganophosphine ligand; and (d) recycling the phase containing the transition metal-triorganophosphine ligand complex catalyst and optionally free triorganophosphine ligand, now containing reduced amounts of phosphonium ion ligand degradation products, back to reaction process step (a).